SITTING BULL.

His Manifesto to "All Just and Sensible Citizens."

THE RED MAN'S WRONGS.

Another Detail of the Battle of the Rosebud.

A few days since there came to New York a bearded priest, who for more than ten years has labored among the various tribes composing the great Sioux Nation in the Northwest. Many of his thrilling explotts have been familiarized to the people of the East by the faithful "seissors" of several journals which have from time to time reproduced accounts published in the papers of the Far West. As many of these stories were brought to the civilized centres by half breeds and white men of indifferent education the identity of the brave priest has been somewhat obscured by the typographical contortions through which his typographical contortions through which his name has passed. Properly announced the name of the missionary is J. B. M. Genin; but he has generally figured in print as the hero of various thrilling enterprises, as "Father Jenning" and "Father Jennings." Being a modest man, whose life energy is devoted to the conversion of this great nation of Indians, he did not know nor did he care for the fame he had made in the East. His ambition tended his mind to other things than literary heroics, and he worked on among the people

with whom his lot was cast.

To the readers of the strange story obtained from him by a Herald reporter some brief description of the man is due. It is only just to state at this time also that he does not seem to recognize that his story has any sensational elements in it. He tells it in a matter of fact, commonplace way, just as a city bred man might detail the particulars of an experience at the club or parrate the doings at a dinner party. It is an old story to him, and, having been familiar with it for years, all that is striking in it seems to have lost force. He gives it as a plain, unvarnished tale. Having sought him at the house of a relative, residing in East Fifty-fourth street, the reporter found a man, apparently about thirty-five ars of age, with rather long hair and a full flowing His salutation was accompanied with a and captivating. He readily expressed his willingness to give the Henald any information in his possession concerning the Sioux people, and after dismissing some other callers with whom he had spent some time, he submitted himself, with a resignation truly priest like, to the ordeal of an interview.

THE INTERVIEW.

The first part of the interview, which more particularly concerned himself, was rather slow, as the reverend gentleman seemed to find no particular interest in the topic. It was learned, however, that the first missionary work done on the American Con-tinent by Cina Sopa Polkinkin Hanska, as he is called in Sioux, was at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in Sioux, was at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in British America, within the Arctic region. From this mission he was recalled to France at about the close of the American rebellion, and in 1855 he found himself back again on his way to his Esquimaux Iriends. He went west through the States as far as Wisconsin, where he found the people greatly sacited over recent Indian raids. While sympathizing with the whites in their advanced settlements his own horses were stolen, and in a few days he went out to seek the marauding savages in the company of an Indian and a half breed, preceded by a mission flag. He finally found the raiders, who received him and returned to him the stock that had been stolen in order that he might return it to its owners. The cniefs asked him to remain with them, and as he had no horses to go North with he was compelled to accept the invitation. In the meantime he wrote to his superiors concerning his experiences, and resired word to remain with the Indians with whom he had fallen in. Thus began his long and successful mission with the Indians of the Northwest. In the ten years of his residence there he has become acquainted with the people of the various tribes in the Sloux Nation, and knows all the great warriors intimately.

In the course of the interview various easy digres-

the Sioux Nation, and knows all the great warriors intimately.

In the course of the interview various easy digressions from the main topic were made, during which it was learned that on the Northwestern hills the priest often meets men with whom he has been iamiliar within the Arctic circle. This bit or information puts to blush the wildest fancy of the penny-dreadtul novelist concerning the nomadic tendencies of the rad man. In the easy stages of conversation Father Genm assured the reporter that the revolution in the public estimate of the Indian was unjust and prejudiced. To his thinking, and from his observation of more than ten years, there was more or the Cooper ideal in the red man than the present generation is inclined to admit. Amorg the Indians this missionary has found many developments of

of the Cooper ideal in the red man than the present generation is inclined to admit. Amorg the Indians this missionary has found many developments of character that would do honor to the white man.

THE WARRIOR CHEEP.

As Sitting Bull has for years past claimed much attention, and is now again in the foreground, the missionary was questioned particularly concerning him. Sitting Bull, he says, is the warrior chief of the Sioux, and not a mere medicine man, as has been so often asserted. This chief is a great man, a thinker, and one whose life is devoted to his people. He believes himself deeply wronged, and has cloquence equal to that of the old chiefs of the South and East to explain his wronges. Shortly after the conference with General Terry's commission at Fort Waish, in British America, he, at the foot or Cypress Hill, dictated to Father Genin the following manifesto to the children of the Great Father. This document, in which the several specifications of the treaty of 1868 are identified by Father Genin in the text, is of rare interest, as it contains two new items—to wit, the shooting by Goueral Custer's men of the bearer of a fl-g of truce and the interposition of an Indian squaw at Fort Waish to treat with General Terry. The keen satire of this last freak of Sitting Bull will be appreciated when his own explanation of why it was done is read. The address of the manifesto is also significant. This is the manifesto as taken down by Father Genin:—

Genin:—

SITTING BULL'S MANIPESTO.

To ALL JUST AND SESSIBLE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES—

We, the undersigned, chiefs of the present Seven Nations, beg to bring to your consideration the following points of no small import to the interests of both whites and Indians:—

First—In the year 1865, ten years ago, a treaty was made and executed at Fort Laramic, then in the territory of Dakota, by the principal men of our interested ribes and by different commissioners on the part of the United States, prominent among whom were Generals W. F. Sherman and A. H. Terry.

Second—In article 1 of said treaty it was agreed that all war between the parties to the treaty should forever cease. The government of the United States pledged its honor to keep the peace which was then being made and agreed that if any men among the whites should commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians the United States government would proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained. (See article 1 of Sherman treaty of 1868, &c.) In article 2 of said treaty limits were assigned to our reservation and agreed to by the commissioners of the government of the United States. The said reservation was set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians, and the United States soleminy agreed that no person except those designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, employés of the government in actual discharge of duties enjoined by law, should ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside in the territory described in that treaty as the Indian reservation.

Third—The United States agreed, in article 4 of said treaty, to construct, at its own expense, on the first day of August goods will be distributed—viz., for each make person over fourteen years a suit of good substantial woolden clothing, consisting of coat, pantaioons, flannel shirt, hat and pair of homema

In no event to be discontinued of that period.

Fifth—Article II and article 15 provide for our hunting rights; and in insuring the peaceful construction of railroads, &c., provides that if any such railroads, wagon roads or mail stations will have to be constructed on our reservation the government will have to pay the indians whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the Fresident, one of the

may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the President, one of the three to be one of ours.

Sixth—Article 12 says:—"No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described shall be of any validity or force against the Indians unless signed and exe-

cuted by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians interested in the same, and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as mentioned in other parts of this treaty." (See article 6.) mentioned in other particle 6.)

Seventh—Article 16 says:—"The United States gov
Seventh—Article 16 says:—"The United States gov

commit hereity agrees and submitted that the country north of the North Pitate liver and each of the summit of the Big Horn Mountains shall be ledit and subset submitted to settle also stipulates and agrees that no white persons or persons shall be permitted to settle the consent of the Indian Sir had and colored to the heritans first and sand colored to the consent of the Horizon Sir had sand colored to pass through the stane, and it is further agreed that all the bands of the Seven Nations the military pests and the consent of the Seven Nations the military pests and the stand of the Seven Nations the military pests to them and by them to the settlements in the Torritory of Monitans shall be closed. "Now, to you, just and seen submitted clinears of the Britted Massach and the stand of the Seven Nation of the Nation of the Nation of the Seven Nation of the Nation

TATANKA YOTANKE (Sitting Bull), Chief Soldier, WI SAPA, High Chief of all the Bands. Per CINA SUPA PATTENHIN LANSKA.

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Per CINA SUPA PATTENHIN LANSKA.

Row CUSTER FELL.

Father Genin gives the tollowing account of the battle of the Rosebud, at which the galiant Custer fell, as it was given to him by Sitting Bull. As will have been seen by the manifesto Sitting Bull imagined that the force of which the Custer command was part had been sent out to exterminate his people. For eight days he retreated from the advancing white men, and then, being wearled, he set up a mock village, left his fires lighted and arranged a number or effigy Indians so as to deceive the whites. He then gathered his braves, and, under cover of the hills to the south of the Rosebud, marched to intercept Custer's advance. He did not wish to fight, and so sent out a messenger with a flag of truce, who was shot down. After seeing this man fall from his horse he called God to witness that he was not responsible for the blood that was to be shed. Custer galloped on towards the empty village and Sitting Bull elosed in behind him and to the right and left. What then happened is an old story now. Father Genin has with him the tomahawk with which Custer was finally despatched. When Sitting Bull retreated to British territory Father Genin wrote to General Gibbon and offered his services at the conference. To this letter he never received a response. After the conference with General Terry, Father Genin wrote again to the government and spid that if he was properly authorized he would bring Sitting Buil back again to the reservation. Mr. Medill, of Chicage, who took a deep interest in this proposition, and offered to bear half the expense if the authority sought were given, wrote the following note concerning the action taken by the powers:

The authorities at Chicago and Washington say they don't want to see Satting Buil. It he comes over the line they will fight him. S. T. MEDILL.

Another letter from Lieutonant Ilges was also received, in which the offer dear sepontates.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF NEGRETE'S REVOLUTION-ARY MOVE-THE DIAZ ADMINISTRATION STILL

A prominent Mexican gentleman resident in this city, and who holds considerable commercial interurse with his mother country, gave an interesting sketch of the present state of politics there to a HERALD reporter yesterday. He said the present revolt was really of no importance whatever and was already dead. Negrete, he said, was not a man of any great ability or influence, and he had not succeeded in carrying with him any party worth speaking of. Nevertheless he believed a revolution of greater magnitude to be imminent. The military, he explained, have no patriotism, so far as the internal administration of the country is concerned, and no special devotion to any chief. "If," he said, "a foreign invasion were to take place I have no doubt they would show great devotion in resisting it; but in these domestic wars they are indifferent. They will fight for that party which can pay them, and they will desert any other. Now the Diaz administration has not funds enough to buy postage stamps, and so it is inevitable that the army will fall away and become available to some revolutionary party that will oppose a chance of pay to the certain impecuniosity of the party in power."

LERDO'S CHANCES. "What would then be Lerdo's chance of coming to

the head of affairs ?" "He would have a good opportunity then. He is thought very highly of in Mexico by large numbers of the people. Diaz is an Indian, and, though considered honest, is not as liberal or enlighten

sidered honest, is not as liberal or enlightened as Lordo, who is a pure white man and favors the foreign and commercial interest, and is in turn highly thought of by them."

"Is Lordo at the back of Negrete's movement?"

"I do not think so. This movement has no strength and no money. In the article in yesterday's Heraldo the Restauracoustos are described as having agents in the United States for the purpose of purchasing stores to a very large extent. This cannot be true; they have no means of paying for them. Politics in Mexico are in the main controlled by a special class. The commercial people, who possess all the wealth and most of the respectability of the country, take little or no part in the frequent revolutions. They would not lend any aid to this eneute, and consequently it can have no resources to rely upon."

chemite, and consequently it can have no resources to rely upon."

"What chance of success would it afford any party to seek the sid of the United States in bringing about a revolution and afterward in effecting reforms?"

"It would utterly kill any hopes that a revolutionary party might have. The Mexicans are a very proud people. They are proud of their nationality, and they bitterly resent any foreign interference. One of the things that tended most to strengthen Diaz was the opposition that the government of this country made to him and the favoritism it showed to Lerdo. The placing of General Ord on the frontier with the instructions that he had was a course more favorable to Diaz than if the United States had shown partiality, or perhaps I ought to say impartiality, to him."

"What is the meaning of the mention of Ben Butler's name in connection with this protectorate matter?"

"It think that is a mistake. I think it was any

"What is the meaning or the mentaon of Ben Butler's name in connection with this protectorate matter?"

"I think that is a mistake. I think it was suggested by the rumored purchase of arms. Butler bought a great quantity of rifes and carbines from the United States Navy Department some time ago. He sold part to Bolivia, and it seems as if some notion of his disposing of the rest to Mexican insurgents was at the bottom of the remark in the Chronicle's article reprinted in the HERALD."

A VOICE FROM MEXICO.

Among those whose opinions on the Negrete pronunciamento were gleaned was an American gentleman who has within a few days reached this city from Mexico, where he resided for a considerable time. He smited when the reporter asked him what party in the sister Republic was at the back of the new movement. "Well, you know," said he, "there's no movement at all just at present. Negrete tried to get up a revolution, but so far the attempt has proved an utter failure. Negrete is supposed to be hiding just now in the city of Mexico, and there is no insurgent body of any account in the field."

"Has not Negrete 3 000 men, at his back?"

"Near teall I "live Near to he whole."

supposed to be liding just now in the city of Mexico, and there is no insurgent body of any account in the field."

"Has not Negrete 3 000 men, at his back?"

"Not at all. I'll give you a history of the whole affair. About June 8 Negrete circulated a manifesto attacking the administration and calling on the citizens to revolt in the cause of reform. Diaz had all the copies seized, imprisoned those who circulated the manifesto, confiscated their property and took other high-handed measures for two or three days. Then he relaxed and the document was freely published. Negrete signified that he could be found just outside the city by all who wished to join his standard. When the troops searched for him, however, he could not be found, and now he is supposed to be hiding in the city of Mexico."

"Who is Negrete?"

"He began life as a tinsmith, and he used to address the workingmen's clubs in Mexico, and gained a good deal of popularity among them by setting himself up as the champion of labor. He was one of the 'heroes of the 5th of May'—that is to say, he was a general of division in a victory gained by the national troops on May 5, 1862, which is celebrated by the people with more 'celat' than their Independence Day. He has now, however, no influence either with the army or the more respectable classes. As a proof of which I may mention that he was not invited to take part in the last 5th of May commemoration."

"Several others are mentioned as being prominent in the fiver rebellion. What is their status?"
"That is a very amusing matter. Most of the names mentioned represent either fictitious persons or else persons of so little account that they were never before heard of in politics. There are no such generals as Rincon, Francisco Castaneda, Cipriano Ruiz or Estevan Garcia. The rich Carillo de Albornoz is also a purely imaginary character. For the rest, Juan Lerma was really at the head of a rising in Tepic before June 1, but he submitted about that date. There are still insurgent bands of Indians there, but the movement is in no sense a national one and has no connection with that or Negrets. It never had any strength, and the cities of Tepic and Guadalajara were never in the hames of the rebols. General Garcia de la Cadena, who is the last mentioned, is trovernor of the State of Zecatecas. But he is one of the most powerful candidates for the Presidency in the next election, and it is very unlikely that he would imperil his chances by taking part in any wild scheme now."

"What truth is there in the rumor that Generals Trevino and Naranjo have been removed from their commands?"
"None whatever. They are both close friends of

Trevino and Naranjo have been recommands?"
"None whatever. They are both close friends of

Diaz."

LERDO AND DIAZ.

"Has Lerdo anything to do with this affair?"

"I do not think so. I am informed that he is at present at Ni gara."

"What are his prospects of coming to bower?"

"His friends say there will be certain y a universal revolt in his favor at the end of thus year or the beginning of next."

beginning of next."

"But has enemies?"
"On, they say he's played out."
"How strong is Diaz?"
"He has effected none of the reforms he promised.
The people are waiting and watching. He is generally reparded as a man of honesty, but no ability."
"What about the alleged union of parties against him?"

him?"
"I think the politicians would like very well a mion with the Church party, for the latter includes all the wealth and respectability of the country. The organ of that party, however, constantly denounces the liberal constitution."
"What strength has the Church party as a political organization?"

organization?"

"None. It was almost annihilated when Maximilian fell. Its members are all rich men and cannot afford to take part in politics."

"What effect would American aid have on any party that might secure it?"

"It would kill it."

GERMAN MASONIC TEMPLE.

APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES.

The corner stone of the new German Masonic Temple, to be erected by the German Misonic Asso-ciation at No. 220 East Fifteenth street, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies this afternoon under the auspiegs of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. All the German lodges in the city will take part in the ceremonies. The line of procession will be formed on Irving place, right resting on Sixteenth street, and the column will move at three o'clock, the junior lodges taking first place, rollowed by the older lodges, and the terand Lodge bringing up the rear. The marshal of the day is Mr. John Keim, Past Master of Zchoke Lodge, No. 202. The route of the procession will be through Irving place to Twentieth street, through Twentieth street to Fourth avenue, down Fourth avenue, around the Washington Monument, and down Broadway to Teuth street, through Teuth street to Second avenue; up Second avenue to Filteenth street and through Fitteenth street to the site of the Temple. On arriving there the exercises will commence. The dispensation for the laying of the cornerstone will be read and a list of the articles deposited therein. There will be numerous other ceremonies gone through with, such as the prayer of the chaplain, the formal introduction of the architect to the lodges, the proclamation of the Grand Master, and the whole will conclude with a song composed by Holarieh Beyer. York. All the German lodges in the city will take

EX-INSPECTOR GRACE REAPPOINTED.

Deputy Collector Balch, of the Custom House, was greatly astonished yesterday morning by the ap-pearance of ex-Inspector William H. Grace bearing papers of reappointment as Inspector of Customs. Grace, it will be remembered, was removed from the Custom House for alleged misconduct and ereupon assaulted General George H. Sharpe, who

Grace was tried, convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In the absence of Collector Merritt, Deputy Collector Balch refused to administer the oath of office to Grace, upon the ground that his appointment was in direct contravention of the civil service rules, ho not having appeared before any board of examination. How Grace secured a reappointment was a matter of wonderment in the Custom House yesterday. Many were of the opinion that he obtained it during the absence of Secretary Sherman, the Secretary having, it is said, repeatedly declared that Grace should not under any circumstances receive a position in the Customs service.

A NIHILLIST'S VIEWS.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTERS -OVER TEN MILLION DOLLARS SPENT ON THE BRIDGE SINCE ITS COMMENCEMENT-A CONFLICT EXPECTED OVER THE AWARDING OF A CONTRACT FOR WIRE.

There was a meeting of the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company yesterday afternoon in the office of the company, and, in anticipation of a lively time over the award of the contract for wire, there was present not only an unusual number of members of the Board, but a small army of reporters. President Henry C. Murphy occupied the chair, the trustees present being James S. T. Stranahan, William C. Kingsley, William Taylor, W Humphreys, Henry W. Slocum, William Marshali, Mayor Howell, Comptroller Steinmetz, of Brooklyn, and John G. Davis, James M. Motley, Herman Uhl, Robert B. Roosevelt, Isaac Newton, J. Adriance Bush and Mayor Cooper, of New York. The cash receipts from all sources for the month ending May 31 were \$504,182 86; cash expenditures, \$330,497 01. A loan of \$40,191 98 was paid to the Atlantic Bank. A general statement of the financial condition of the company showed the entire receipts since the commencement of the enterprise to the 31st of May to be \$10,621,674 52; expenditures,

to the 31st of May to be \$10,621,674 52; expenditures, \$10,487,747 87; liabilities, \$97,547 91. President Murphy appointed Messrs. Agnew, Davis, Newton, Smith, Stranahan, Mirshall, Slocum, Steinmetz and Motley an executive committee, and Messrs. Uhl, Roosevelt, Bush, Kelly, Taylor, Barnes and Humphrey a finance committee.

When the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee were read Mr. Stranahan objected to the speech of Comptroller Steinmetz, in which was charged insecurity of the wires, becoming a part of the record. He thought it an injustice that the speech, which was carefully prepared beforehand, should be made public, while the remarks of the other members of the committee on the subject were withheld. President Murphy explained that the speech had crept in as a part of the proceedings of the Executive Committee on the minutes inadvertently, and on motion of Mr. Kingsley they were ordered to be stricken out. The following letter from Comptroller Kelly was then read by Mr. Murphy:—

Finance Department.

Murphy:—

Finance Department,

Comptroller's Oppics, July 1, 1879.)

Hon. Henry C. Murphy, President, &c.:—

Dark Sir.—I am informed that at a meeting of the trustees, to take place this afternoon at three o'clock, it is included to make the award of the contract for furnishing the wire for the bridge. I have a business engagement at the same hour which will prevent my attendance at the meeting. As this matter is of great importance I would respectfully ask that the award of contract may be deferred until the next regular meeting, to be held in a lew days, when I shall be pleased to attend. Very respectfully yours.

days, when I shall be pleased to attend. Very respectfully yours.

On motion of Mayor Cooper the awarding of the contract was deferred until the next regular meeting, which will be held on Monday next. A significant and interesting part of the report of the Executive Committee, which was adopted, was the increase in the pay of bricklayers from twenty-five to thirty cents per hour, and of their "assistants, or hod carriers," from fifteen to seventeen and a half conts per hour, making respectively \$3 and \$1.75. per day for ten hours work. The pay of the carpenters was left untouched. There was a little war of words between Messrs. Marshall and Steinmetz—a mere foretaste of what is expected next Monday, during which Mr. Marshall said that the statement of Comptrolier Steinmetz as to the present condition of the bridge, and that ropes had broken, was untrue, but Mr. Murphy ruled the debate out of order, and after passing upon soveral unimportant contracts the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN'S "L" ROADS.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON PRESIDENT BRUFF'S ROAD-INDIGNATION AGAINST THE ALDER-MEN-THE KINGS COUNTY ROAD.

Work was continued in an active manner by the Brooklyn "L" Railroad Company along their route yesterday. They devoted special attention to the streets in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry, the main object being to take possession of them before the rival company, the Kings County "L" Road Company, could get to work. Excavations for the foundation stones were dug on Water street and at the corner of Sands and Washington streets. At the intersection of the latter two streets the bridge branch of the road will be erected. working force numbers 500 men, but this force will be considerably increased on Monday was a general of division in a victory gained by the national troops on May 5, 1862, which is oelebrated by the people with more celat than their independence Day. He has now, however, no influence either with the army or the more respectable classes. As a proof of which I may mention that he was not invited to take part in the last 5th of May commemoration."

"Several others are mentioned as being prominent in the five receival no. What is their status?"

force will be considerably increased on Monday next. The work on Grand avenue, from Park to Lexington avenue, is advancing rapidly, and the excavations will be extended to Broadway. Much inivited to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to the part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the last 5th of May commended to take part in the l

and the foremen and workmen were civit and considerate in their manner whon addressed. Excavations are now ready for the foundation stones from Broadway to Lewis avenue.

One of the officials of the Brooklyn "L" road said yesterday that "possession was nine points of the law," and their charter from the Legislature was the tenth point. Their company had the right of way, and they regarded the action of the Common Council in giving the privilege to the Kings county road to run through Water and Washington streets as illegal. President Bruff says the company is in a sound financial condition. They would probably lay the granite blocks on Water street at night, in order to avoid obstructing public travel. The iron work will arrive next week.

Lenjamin Bryer, of No. 98 Lexington avenue, and five other property holders, obtained temporary injunctions against President Bruff's road from Judge Barnard. Supreme Court, Kings county, yesterday, resfraining the company from excavating the street in front of their property. The plaintiffs claim that they own the ground in front of their houses to the middle of the street. The injunctions only apply to the immediate front of the property claimed to be damaged, and does not affect any other portion of the route.

Bitter feeling is expressed against the Aldermen

be damaged, and does not affect any other portion of the route.

Bitter feeling is expressed against the Aldermen by properly owners on the route of the Kings county "L" road for their action in overriding the veto of the Mayor and thereby permitting the value of their property to be impaired. They hint freely that uribery was resorted to in order to bring about the result, and suits are threatened against the company upon all sides by irate land owners. Work will be commenced by the latter company as soon as the Supreme Court shall have decided upon the question of the confirmation of the report of the Rapid Tran-sit Commission now pending.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners met yesterday, President Ambrose Snow in the chair. A communication was received from Christian K. Boss, Master Warden of Philadelphia, asking whether an appren tice who had served under a regular pilot on a towboat could receive a license, the same as if he had served on a pilot boat; and also whether a pilot should go on the vessel being towed or on a vessel towing. The Board replied that apprentices must serve a term on pilot boats, as well as towboats, and that pilots should always go on the vessel being towed.

that pilots should always go on the vessel being towed.

A communication was received from Mr. John Van Boskirk, a property owner at Bayonne, N. J., calling the attention of the Commissioners to the dumping of mud near the Kills, there being no buikhead to prevent it from destroying the channel. Inspector Conway investigated the complaint and reported that Lombard & Ayors, oil refiners, on the Jersey shore in the Kills, were dredging out their dock and that the Hazard Powder Company permitted them to dump on their land, having driven piles to prevent it going into the channel. Mr. Conway thought that as the dumping was near the entrance to the Kills it was very important that means should be adopted to prevent the spread of the mud into the channel. The Board referred the matter to the New Jersey Commissioners.

rivers for the reception of ashes from tigs and steamboats.

The Board rendered their decision in the case of the collision between the Itio Janero and the Old Dominion, which occurred on May 6. Captain Weir, of the Rio Janeiro, made the complaint, and from the evidence taken the Commissioners decided that the Rio Janeiro was so close to the shoal on Governor's Island that she could not give way any more without going ashore. She subsequently went on shore, and the Board censured Filot Nelson for not availing himself of the advice of the master of the vessel, who wanted him to stop.

The Board then adjourned.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS.

Postmaster James' report for the quarter ended June 30 shows an increase in the domestic money or der business of \$570,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year. The total transactions, domestic and international, amount to \$10,430,029 72. There were 29,029 money orders certified for payment There were 29,029 money orders certified for payment in Europe, amounting to \$470,852 08, and 10,633 received, aggregating \$263,508 13. There were 173,329 domestic orders paid—an increase of 10,044 orders over the same quarter of hast year—whose total value represented \$1,707,717 52. Surplus money order funds to the amount of \$3,877,707 were received from postmasters, and postmasters' drafts on letters of credit account, representing \$2,107,384, were paid.

A NIHILIST'S VIEWS.

Mr. Stoughton's Assertions Taken Under Consideration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In his interviews with the representatives of the press Mr. Stoughton, the United States Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, has denied all the facts concerning the revolutionary movement in Russia. He asserts that the reports published about conspiracies, disturbances, assassinations and police prorism in Russia are either inventions or exaggerations, and finally comes to the conclusion that the Russian people are thoroughly contented with their government and devoted to their Emperor. Mr. Stoughton's high position as the representative of the great American Republic in the Russian Empire has, doubtless, afforded him all the facilities for seeing, hearing, reading, studying and thinking about the true state of things in the Empire to which he has been appointed. Therefore the statements of Mr. Stoughton as a statesman bave a paramount importance and fully deserve to be attentively investigated. Admitting Mr. Stoughton's thorough knowledge of the Russian affairs, as well as his impartiality, I take herewith the liberty of correcting some of his statements and affirmations. THE CONDITION OF ST. PETERSBURG.
Mr. Stoughton says when he left St. Petersburg the

city was as tranquil as New York, and it was not then different from what it usually was. Well, this is certainly true, but how was this tranquillity brought about? The answer to this question can be given in two words-the state of siege. The city is governed according to martial law by a Governor General, "authorized to summarily remove from their respective districts all persons whose continued residence may be considered dangerous; to order the arrest of any persons whatsoever on their own judgment and responsibility; to suppress temporarily or permanently any newspapers or periodicals, should they appear to follow subversive tendencies." That the population of such a city should be as tranquil, not as New York, but as a sepulchre, is not more than might have been expected. The fact must be further taken into consideration that since the attempt on the Czar's life two companies in every regiment are kept day and night under arms, in marching order, equipped with ball cartridges and all accessories requisite for active service. Batteries stand ready mounted, and day and night divisions of Cossacks patrol the streets. It is clearly evident that the statement of Mr. Stoughton about the tranquillity in St. Petersburg is perfectly true; under similar circumstances the most turbulent and tumultuous people certainly ought to be very tranquil. ARRESTS AND EXILE TO SIBERIA.

Mr. Stoughton further says:—"It is not true that

whole troops of students have been arrested by the police and sent off to Siberia or tortured in dun-Unfortunately this is perfectly true. During the last fifteen years the persecutions of the students were permanent; our universities and colleges in different parts of the Empire were many times closed by order of the government and students were arrested, imprisoned and transferred either to the distant towns of the Empire or to Siberia. These persecutions became more scute during the last two Stoughton has but little foundation for either asserting or contradicting the facts relating to these tortures, there being only two ways of learning the truth in this matter—either to be a criminal or a member of the Third Section, and, as Mr. Stoughton has been neither, of course he could not know the truth. There are now in New York some Russians who have been imprisoned for political offences for many years; they can give accurate information on this point. The public trial of Vera Sassoulitch, who shot General Trepoff, gave ample opportunity to learn all over the world to what kind of tortures prisoners in Russia are subjected, and barely two months ago the Russian government itself appointed a committee to investigate the causes of the death that had taken place within four months of 200 out of the 500 inmates of the Charkoff Central Prison.

of the 500 inmates of the Charkon Central Prison.

THE ST. FETERSHERG STUDENTS.

The reporter who interviewed Mr. Stoughton mentioned the case of the students in the St. Petersburg
University, and the *mcute* in the streets, where the
Cossacks were said to have charged into the crowd
and killed several. "Mr. Stoughton laughed heartily.

and said the whole affair took place within view of the windows of his house, that some twenty were arrested, and it the same sort or thing had happened arrested, and it the same sort or thing had happened been arrested some time before." It is obvious that in this passage Mr. Stoughton refers to the cold blooded butchery to which the students of St. Petersburg have been subjected for presenting a collective petition to the Czarevitch, an account of which has been already published. It was stated by the unfortunate students' parents themselves that, during the carnage in the yard and library of the Mexico-Surgical Academy, about two hundred and fity students were created on the parents of the work of the Mexico-Surgical Academy, about two hundred and fity were taken to the Military Hospital. Two hundred students were created to the Military Hospital. Two hundred students were pieced through the shoulder, breast or abdomen; many of them had their noses and ears cut off by swords, &c. This butchery was done in broad day and was witnessed by many hundreds of persons and indirectly acknowledged by the government itself in an official communication addressed to the Government Messager of December 12, 1876, in which the government admits, drat, the fact of the straint is students of Cossake had to be sent out against them; second, the rumors spread in the city about the atroctites committed by the Cossacks. If Mr. Stoughton had read this communication he might have known that the Russian government did not "laugh heartily" at the disturbance.

Mr. Stoughton had read this communication he might have known that the Russian government did not only against the organism the region of the Engres who was compromised in the assessination of Prince Krapotkin, is surely a respectable lady? The wife of the Military Procureur General, Mrs. Philosofor, arrested not long ago, is a rospectable lady? The wife of His Majesty's private pipe lady? The wife of His Majesty's private pipe lady? The wife of His Majesty's private pipe lady?

muder, assassination, blootshed? Were, in all these territies, the subcreats angles of peece, who columnate the surface of the singles of peece, who columnate the surface of the singular gentless and himmany of temper which the Russian people display armly is praise of the singular gentless and himmany of temper which the Russian people display they were throughly contrelled with and happy under their provenant and devoted to their Emperor, who, on his side, was worthy of the affection his people had for him. This is perfectly frue. The honest, industrous, and by their natural qualities capable of the highest civilization. But what is perfectly rise as the assertion that the Russian people are incroughly contented with and happy (is it from their Emperor. Bear in mind these taxis and provided to their imperial family for their ordinary expenses; the private imperial peasantry, domains and gold and annual revenue of about 30,000,00 malest by virtue of the autocratic power flis Malesty has further the right to spend the public money as be pleases, without account or responsibility. Against his "loyal and devoted" people in the present of the surface of the carbon, and the public moment to fight the people and to quench prompily the perpetual rote of the peasantry, the Cosacka, the Poles, the native revolutions the and the rushes and the surface of the Carbon, and the public of the surface of the Carbon, and the surface of the Carbon and the surface of the surface of the public

A RUSSIAN NIHILIST. NEW YORK, June 30, 1879.

THE POLICE AND PASSPORT REGULATIONS AT ST. PETERSBURG-TRANSPORTATION TO SI-BERIA-LETTER FROM COLONEL GOWAN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

On my arrival here from St. Petersburg, where I have been residing for the past two years, I find such erroneous statements in the newspapers respecting the position of affairs at that place that I beg to contradict some of them. A statement appeared in the columns of the leading London journal that over 2,000 prisoners were waiting transportation Siberia, and intimated that they were political prisoners. All criminals are banished to Siberia; there have never been but three persons hanged in St. Petersburg, two of them for attempting to shoot the Em-

never been but three persons hanged in St. Petersburg, two of them for attempting to shoot the Emperor. Early in the spring the prisoners that are to be transported to Siberia are collected from the various parts of the empire and transported in one squad; they usually number about 2,000. These are the prisoners that the London journal erroneously calls political.

THE POLICE REGULATIONS.

The only perceptible change in the regulation of dwelling houses is simply that the dvornick or person in charge of the doors of houses is compelled to remain on the outside instead of inside the door; but he never questions any person; every one passes in and out as freely as ever. A person may remain out all night without the police or any one cise questioning them. A paragraph in the same journal mentioned that no one could attend a theatre or walk in the streets without having their passports demanded. I can simply add that during the past two years I have never shown or even seen my passport. The dastardly acts of the niniists are abhorred by all classes of the people. Still, Russia is as secure a place of residence as any other. Travellers will find no annoyance of a different character than during the past twenty years. Yours respectfully.

Paris, June 12, 1879.

HOY BUCCANEERS

BOY BUCCANEERS.

In the inspired pages of dime literature Georga and William Krouse had read of the exploits of buccancers—knights of the black flag who foraged with a vengeance ashore and held high carnival on the seas—and both the boys longed to emulate the bright examples set them. On Sunday afternoon they iaunched a "pig boat" they had borrowed somewhere and made straightway for the Weehawken where and made straightway for the weenawken shore, which made the nearest approach to a hostile coast of anything to be found in these waters. Their purpose was pillage, and to work the small macanders went with a will. Poultry was their "loot," and such a stripping of hen roosts was begun as would do honor to trampdom in its paimiest days. It appears that Mrs. Mary Bendernackie was the chief sufferer. Her farmhouse was infested by the freebooting youths, and as many as ten geese were bagged before they turned their faces riverward. Then came discovery, and there was a hue and cry in Weehawken, but the Krouse boys affoat in their "pig boat" laughed at pursuit and pulled right gayly for the New York shore. The Bendernackies, though, are not a race to be imposed on, and one of the family went post haste to the Twentieth precinct, where he told all about the "rovers of the sea" and the abducted towi. Officer Fredericks was directed to investigate, and he dis so with such effect that be captured the Krouse brothers before nightful. Their text books on piracy had given no directions about how to act in such cases, so they did what seemed most prudent, if less vaiorous, and made a clean breast of the whole adventure, They had sold five of the geese to George Scheft, of No. 563 Eleventh avenue, and in that generate the officer found them. Five more had been disposed of to Mrs. Bridget Merrison, of No. 563 them. In the ceal bin he found a couply of quaking and thoroughly demoralized birds. O the other three no trace could be had at first; but on making the search with a light a liftle brunch o bones and feathers was discovered, which was all the rats had let of the stolen geose. The Krouses the birds and the people with whom they were found, were brought to the Jefferson Market Polic Court. The boys were committed. with a will. Poultry was their "loot," and such a stripping of hen roosts was begun as would do honor